# THE ASHBURNHAM LIBRARY.

ITS ORIGIN-ITS TREASURES-ITS SALE.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TEHBUNE. | LONDON, February 13. It has for some time been thought probable that the library of the late Earl of Ashburnham would be sold. The Times now announces that the trustees of the British Museum are actually in treaty for one part of it, and that the most valuable part, the manuscripts. More accurately speaking, the present Lord Asuburaham has offered them to the Museum for \$800,000, and the Museum authorities, or some of them, are trying to get the money and make the purchase. The sum is a large one, but the adroit way in which the matter is brought before the British public may yet convince them that the collection is a bargain at the price named. The British public, or that part of it which cares for literary rarities, has not yet recovered from the shock of seeing the Hamilton manuscripts sold to Berlin. It is not I think, commonly known that the Museum experts estimated the value of the Hamilton collection at just as many dollars (85,000) as the German Government afterward paid pounds sterling. The Museum never thought seriously of buying it; rather scoffed at the suggestion; believed they could buy all they wanted of the manuscripts when the sale came on, and never did, in fact, apply to the Treasury for funds. When Dr. Lappman appeared on the scene his presence did not rouse the Museum people from their lethargy. They seem to have known nothing of the negotiations between him and the auctioneers, in whose possession the Hamilton manuscripts then were. It was not till the negotiations had come to an end and the sale had been completed and a roar of indignation had burst out in the press that the magnates of Great Russell-st, woke up. It was then too late to save the Hamilton treasures. But there remained those of Lord Ashburnham, and upon them the eyes of the Museum officials have since been fixed.

The present Lord Ashburnham, like many another of his peers, has felt the spur of the Sunderland, the Hamilton and the Beckford sales. No doubt it is a temptation to learn that for a number of old books, written or orinted, or for a few pieces of furniture, or painted canvas, people stand ready to give sums which represent a good many years' rent-roll, Even without the pressure of pecuniary need, a man who does not care for such things may prefer the money. And a great many more things have been coming into the market than the public ever hears of. It has become, if not the fashion at any rate permissible, for people of great position to deal in bric-àbrac of all sorts. Only the other day I heard the name of a great nobleman mentioned who is not above selling off quietly and piece by viece the contents of a great London house. "If I wanted a cabinet or a picture out of — House," said my friend, "I am certain I could have it." The mansion in question is not being given up, nor shut up, nor let, nor sold, nor is its owner parting with the vast estate he owns. But he does not object to a little ready money. Lord Ashburnham has an income for something like £40,000 a year, and is not known to be in difficulties. None the less is he ready to part with a library which it was the occupation and delight of his father's life to collect. There are people who rejoice over the prospect of an acquisition for the British Museum, or for some other great public institution. But there is much to be said on the other side. The life of an English noble is dignified by the possession of a great library. Lord Spencer keeps, and keeps up, the precions collection at Althorp, known widely, though vaguely and vulgarly, through Dibdin's slovenly account of it. It is as useful at Althorp as it would be in the all but maccessible cases of the huge warehouse in Bloomsbury. A visitor may see the books at Althorp; he will be fortunate indeed if he gains access to the shelves in the Museum.

In the present case, it is a question, not whether the library is to be sold, but to whom it shall be sold. The Germans are after it, says the enthusiastic writer to whom the preparation of an account for the public has been entrusted. Chicago wants it, cries another in a tone of still more acute alarm. One would really like to know whether this last story is true, or whether Mr. Vanderbilt has a site funds. Meantime, I may be permitted to sugnotion of investing some of his surplus cash in gest that Chicago, or even New-York, might do something that money can buy once, and once only. There can be no doubt that what Lord Ashburnham is now going to sell is pre- ham Library will be allowed to leave England, but, cisely what America ought to buy, if it can. In an if it does, it ought to find its future home in Amerage less "practical" and less narrow than this, the | ica. great cities of America would be seen competing for such a library, as cities of the Old World ere now, contend for great pictures. I be lieve it to be the fact that Lord Ashburnham ready to dispose, not of the manuscripts only, bu of the printed books as well, and that a million and a half of dollars would buy them all. Nothing has yet been said about the printed books, but everylate Lord Ashbarnham, who died little more than four years ago, was down to his death one of the greatest collectors of his time. He bought with judgment, with very accurate knowledge, and with catholic taste. For the present, however, it is the British Museum which has the refusal of the first half of the hbrary, and Mr. Vanderbilt and Berlin and Chicago must wait their turn.

Once and once only, I said, money can buy such wares as are now to be sold. The late Earl took sixty years to get his wonders together, and he had three chances such as can hardly occur again in another lifetime; for though there are noblemen ready to sell, the question is, what have they got ? Bibliography is now a science of such scope that the books of the world are pretty well included in it, and their whereabouts accurately set down. Lord Ashburnham bought during the years 1848 and 1849 the Stowe collection, the Barrois collection, and the Libri collection. The first was the property of the Duke of Buckingham. Like the Hamilton MSS., it had been consigned to Mesers, Sotheby, Leigh, Wilkinson & Co., one of the two chief firms of literary auctioneers of London, for sale. It had been advertised and catalogued, when Lord Ashburnham stepped in and carried off the whole by private treaty. The price paid, which it has not been thought worth while to mention, was \$40,000, less than one-twentieth of the sum now asked for the entire collection of which it is said to form one-fourth. He stipulated that the printed catalogues should be given up to him, and most of them were, which is the reason why they are now extremely rare.

The Stowe manuscripts were chiefly English, and they include examples which are matchless, and which, if I were an Englishman, I should surely hold priceless to any foreigner-even an American. Illustrations of English history clearly belong to England for good and all. The volume contains forty Anglo-Saxon charters, dating from the close of the seventh to the middle of the twelfth century. There is the register of Hyde Abbey, Winchester, with drawings by an Anglo-Saxon artist. There is a document of "Henry de Lancastre, Conte de Derby," afterward King Henry IV., written entirely " de nostre mani propre," and sealed with "nostre sinet," to which the straw wreath still adheres. This says The Times, from which I borrow the few titles I have room for—"this relic of the great Boiling-broke is the earliest specimen of an English Sovereign's holograph." Hardly less interesting are the declarations of Henry VIII.'s Bishops acknowledging the right of Christian Princes to make ecclesias tical regulations; an Order in Council by Edward VI. for the use of the Book of Common Prayer; or the original warrant for levying ship money in the County of Bucks, with the assessor's return of refusals, at the head of which stands the name of John Hampden. The correspondence of famous ambassadors, the original diary for 1688 of the great Lord Clarendon, and a volume of letters by the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough are samples of splendors of another sort. Of English illuminated manuscripts the finest known example is here, a Book of Hours of the Fifteenth Century, executed for some member of the Royal Family, afterward in the possession of Enzabeth of York, and from her descending to Mary Queen of Scots.

Thus far Showe. The Libri manuscripts are of European celebrity, independent of the melancholy and scandalous interest which attaches to Libri's name, and among them is the Pentateuch, at least as early as the seventh century, Italian in origin,

of a Latin Psalter may be assigned to the fourth century, a period beyond which it is doubtful whether any manuscript whatever is extant. If there be no single manuscript of Dante to rival the famous Hamilton codex illustrated by Botticelli, now at Berlin, there is at least such a series as might be sought in vain in any other private library, including nearly thirty of the fourteenth and fif-

teenth centuries. The Barrois collection is perhaps not less rich in French rarities than the Libri in Italian, and there is a fourth portion, called by Lord Ashburnham the Appendix, consisting of marvels he had himself brought together one by one. To one or the other of these three divisions nearly all the specimens of early illuminations are to be assigned. The schools of England, France, Italy, Germany and Flanders are all here. Some of their greatest masters have signed some of these delicious miniatures; others unsigned are worthy to rank with them. These are Flemish Psalters, probably the work of Van Eyek. A Book of Hours, written in 1485, was adorned by the most delicate spirits of that great age for Lorenze de Medici, "exquisite in decoration, consumnate in workmanship." More wonderful still is the Albani Missal, executed for Lorenzo's brother-in law, Alemauno Salviati, gonfaloniere of Florence, crowded with medallions, initials and borders, and above all renowned for its five ull-page miniatures, the work of Amico Aspertini, of Bologna, of Lor-nzo da Credi, of two other artists uncamed, and finally of no less a man than Perugino, with his signature "Petrus Prusinus This Missal was bought in Rome for \$90 pinxit." gy Mr. Dennistoun, of whom the Earl obtained it for a sum not named, but certainly far below the \$50,000 which is now thought too little for such a gem. Let me not omit to add that there are even fine examples of Irish work among the others. An Irish missal is one, dating from the eleventh century, with a massive silver cross on the side of the case. "The artist," if I dare quote the senience, evidently meant to adorn the terminals and centre with bosses of crystal; at top and bottom and centre he has carried out his design, but, apparently finding crystal scarce, he has inserted a green stone in the extremity of one of the remaining arms, and inished off the other with a common button!

And there are bindings. Not many things in these days can be named for which the amateur has a deeper passion than for bindings of intrinsic beauty or of historical importance. But I think, on the whole, I will abstain from saying much about bindings till a more trustworthy guide can be found than a chronicier who talks of "a grolier." It is difficult to guess who or what he supposes "a grolier" to be, but it is tolerably clear he can never have heard of that Grolier dear to the hearts of book-lovers who was Treasurer-General to Francis I., who collected the finest library of his time in Italy and France, who died leaving an honored name and volumes of unique beauty, and whom the bibliographical pundit of The Daily Telegraph firmly believes to have been a binder.

The whole number of volumes in this division of the Ashburnham Library-the manuscripts-is nearly 4,000. Mr. Maunde Thompson, chief of the Department of Manuscripts in the British Museum, has 900 of them in his keeping for the inspection of the trustees, and the latter are shortly to hold a meeting to say whether they will make an applica tion to the Treasury for money to buy the whole. The Treasury is the final authority in such matters, and it is tolerably certain that the officials who keep watch and ward over the public purse will refuse the grant, should it be asked for, unless the very strongest pressure is brought to bear on them. Pressure accordingly is already being used. The language of the leading journal is of the most energetic kind-" the loss of such a treasure will be a national calamity and almost a sa tional disgrace," is but one of many emphatic declarations. Some of the other papers show themselves ready to follow suit, but, oddly enough, the organ ct Conservatism is querulous and sceptical, and thinks the sum asked a great deal of money, and hints that the Museum people are not skilled in the fine art of making a good bargain. If the Treasury saysno, there remains the Cabinet, who may (or may not) recommend to Parliament a grant of the requiworse than keep an eye on the negotiations, or even take part in them. I do not believe the Ashburn-G. W. S.

# NOTES ON BOOKS.

AMERICAN WRITERS ABROAD-MR. MARS TON AGAIN.

PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. | LONDON, February 9. An article in the current number of the Revue des Deux Mondes on "The New American Novelista" offers a singular contrast to Mr. Jennings's effusion in The Quarterly Review. Mr. Jennings summed up his soft criticisms on recent American novels in the sigram that they are not American and not novels. But listen to the Parisian:

But listen to the Parisian:

We have before us a large number of little volumes which, originally published in Boston—the favored dwelling-place of the Longfellows and Emersons, the Wendell Holmeses and Whittlers, the Agassizes and Lowells—now appear almost simultaneously in London and Edmburgh. They justify us in saying that the novel, which was decluding in England, has emigrated to the United States, where it is born again with new qualities derived from the observation of different manners and characters, or due to the temperament itself of a race which sull lossesses the fresh and vicorous truits of youth. It is to America, beyond all dispute, that we are indebted to-day for the best novels written in Engebted to-day for the best novels written in Eug-

What has Mr. Jennings to say to that? Or to the elaborate study of Mr. Howells's writings, to which this article, the first of a series, is mainly devoted? The French critic is of opinion not only that Mr. Howelis is a novelist, but above all timigs an Ameri-

Howells is in truth an American, whose morality, opinions, and fundamental ideas on all subjects have an extremely characteristic flavor, though he has brought back from his travels in the Latin world literacy accomplishments which give a delicate form to his originality.

With work wore to the same effect which was be

With much more to the same effect which may be commended to the Aristarchus of The Quarterly as profitable for his own instruction. It may be added that The Saturday Review, in the course of an amosing commentary on Mr. Jennings's performance, hazards a guess that the author of it is an American in disguise. The guess is not quite accurate, but is suggestive.

A line or two from The Pall Mall Gazette may help enliven those of us whose spirits were utterly cast down by the tremendous enslaught of Mr. Murbeginning to make its mark in England. Two American professors have given us our best Latin dictionaries, and another now edits with creditable success a great classic which English scholars have strangely neglected." This is apropos of Mr. George O. Holbrooke's "Annals of Tacitus." The reference to the admirable Latin Dictionary of Messrs, Charlton T. Lewis and Professor Charles Short might remind the reviewer that the dictionary which for a quarter of a century and more has practically superseded all others in England was itself a compilation from the American translation of Freund's Latin-German Dictionary by Dr. Andrews. The English adaptation of Dr. Andrews's work is to this day described as "A Later English Dictionary Based on the Works of Forcelliui and Freund. By William Smith, D. C. L., LL, D.," and I don't know that the scandalous attack upon Dr. drews's memory by the statement in their introduction that his translation, published in 1850, has been from that time in extensive use throughout England and America, and "has had for com-petitors, indeed, in the schools and colleges of both countries, only works which are substantially reprints or abridgments of itself." The story is not a new one, but it can do no harm to refresh one's memory of such matters from time to time. If The Pall Mall reviewer, for example, had been aware of the facts, he would hardly have said, the facts which have come out need explaining.

and indirectly to American scholarship for much of her philological learning.

Still another American novelist comes to the front to vex the soul of the implacable reviewer of The Quarterly. This new trespasser on the vested rights of the native Briton is Mr. Edward King, and his offence is entitled " The Gentle Savage." As in the other cases, an English publisher, the firm of Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench & Co., is found so false to his country as to present to the English public this American intruder. And an English reviewer has been found who speaks well of a writer whom the very title of his book might have suggested to him to tomahawk. Mr. King is described in The Academy of to-day as working out an original motive with great vigor and carful finish, and the whole book is said to be permeated by a delightful combination of the romantic and realistic elements. The journal I am quoting even goes so far as to concede that, with rare exceptions, the author's English is easy, fluent and pure; adding that he has a marvellous faculty for describing the beauties of Nature in plain language and for analyzing the play of human emotions. Still regardless of the wrath to come (next quarter), this critic observes of Mr. Edward King that while he has restricted the number of his characters, no has endowed them with wonderful expression, and that in a small compass. Too much praise, he presumes to say, cannot be given to the dialogue, it is never strained, and serves to maintain a perfect illusion. Painful as this must be to the austere patriot of The Quarterly, Mr. Jennings's just indignation will perhaps become more bitter when he learns that Mr. Edward King adds to the crime of American nationality the insolence of being a journalist by profession. The people of Boston know him well; in New-York also he has contributed to the press as foreign correspondent and otherwise. I have had some acquaintance with Mr. King for many years, during which he has mostly resided in Paris when he was not seeing service in remoter and more war-like fields. He has always passed for an estimable, industrious, capable moffensive person, popular with his friends and respected by all who knew him. But now that he has so far forgotten what is due to British susceptibilities as to publish a successful American novel in England, there is nothing for it but to hand him over to the mercies of the terrible judge whose wrath he has thus wantonly prevoked. To deny his guilt is impossible, nor is it clear that previous good character will avail to mitigate the severity of the doesn to be prenounced on him.

A Scotchman not unconnected with the publishng business is authority for the statement that he edition of the current volumes of the "Encylopaslia Britannica " is not less than 60,000 copies for the home market, to which is to be added 35,000 more that go to the United States and the Colonies, The publishers' profits, he adds, on the whole issue will amount to not less than a quarter of a million terling, say \$1,250,000. The figures are so enormous that I must leave my Scolchonau to take the responsibility of his own statement. If it be corworld of this one work will exceed two millions. The selling price, in round numbers, of each volume here is \$5, so that we have the all but incredible s willing to pay for what it can get out of a single encycloposlia. Perhaps some of your readers can say what has become of the reprint executed by those enterprising American publishers who undertook to prate the book, and me of Messrs. Black's printers to supply them with advance sheets. They were reduced, I hear, to the advance sheets. They were tracked to alternative of emitting the naticles copyrighted in the United States, or of suspending their enterprise altogether. If, as is believed here, they chose the latter, what is the degree of sympathy due to the latter, what is the degree of sympathy due to the pleted edition !

Last week appeared a paragraph to the effect that ome unnamed author had written an account o the quarrel of the British author with the British publisher, which none of the latter would bring This, in its way, was touching, though it did seem to imply that the publisher was well aware how much a statement of the facts would damage Mr. D. HUNTINGTON Mr. WILLIAM HART, Mr. JAMES M. HART, Mr. A. F. BELLOWS. him with the public. But these are days when n illusion lasts more than a week. "I am sorry to have to inform you," writes W. L. to The Athenesia, that a very short time ago a publisher came and

made me an offer for such a book as you describean offer I was obliged to decline,"

right to all sums received from abroad for his book." The question," says Mr. Bentley, "resolves itself wants say £750 for it with reserve of Tauchnitz rights, or £800 without such reserve." No. Mr. Bentley, that is not the question. Your illustration supposes the author acquainted with his rights and with that peculiar custom of the publishing trade according to which, if nothing is said on either side about foreign payments, the English publisher appropriates them tranquilly to himself. The duffi-

hundle self. This painful suggestion obliged me to read what I had written. On the best considera-tion I can give my own letter, it seems to me temperate and scrupulously polite. But if Mr. Marston

n such case be due from me, if not to him.

Mr. Marston is augry, naturally enough. His is ing exposure. In default of an answer it seems to him politic to divert public attention from the singular conduct of his firm by imputing low motives to those who have stated the facts, and by alleging that Mr. Clark Russell is still so much his friend that he abstains from accus ing Mr. Marston of putting money into his pocket that ought to have gone into Mr. Clark Russell's. These are perhaps interesting statements, but they do not touch the matter in controversy, which it is impossible to get Mr. Marston, much as he has written, to deal with. Let us give him one more

The facts, abridged from The Athenceun, are these Messra, Harper paid Messrs, Sampson Low, Marston & Co. a large sum of money for advance sheets of Mr. Clark Russell's novels. Mr. Russell, on his own showing, was unaware that he had sold to his Engish publishers any American rights or interests whatever, or that they had received any money from America, or that the Har-pers had paid on account of his books anything whatever to Mr. Marston's firm. Hearing that Messrs. Harper had published his novels, Mr. Russell, who supposed that if any money were passing he, and not Mr. Marston, ought to get it, put forth a complaint of what he deemed piracy. A little later he admitted having received some \$50 out of the \$1,000 or \$1,500 paid to Mr. Marston, but did not recognize this gratuity as coming from the Harpers. Except this \$50, if it be an exception, the whole sum paid by the Harpers remained with Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Co. In what I have written before I have assumed that the Eng-Andrews in the preface, by which Dr. Smith lish firm had a legal title to this money. But The strove to conceal the extent of his obligations, has ever been cancelled. Messrs. the English publisher has not in such cases even a Lewis and Short have done only justice to Dr. An- legal claim to the money withheld from the author. Mr. Marston says he has been at some pains to "set

me right" elsewhere. My answer is that the state-ment above given has been made more than once, and much more fully, in The Athenaum, by me and by others, and that Mr. Marston has neither denied nor impugued it. It was again made in the letter to you on which Mr. Marston comments under date of January 9, and again Mr. Marston evades the issue. I have made no charge against him or his firm. What I have said, and what I repeat, is that Unexplained, they leave Mr. Marston and his firm

in England. England is, in fact, indebted directly an opinion in which he has the concurrence of others. I have even refrained throughout this con-troversy from ascribing to Mr. Marston any consciousness of wrong. The conscience of an English publisher in his transactions with English authors is a thing I am no more disposed to probe than I am to probe the conscience of an American publisher in his transactions with an English author. Mr. Marston, whom I do not know personally, is to me merely one of the members of a firm whose conduct happens to be in question. And the man who first started the correspondence out of which the questions have grown is precisely the Mr. Clark Russell on whose friendship Mr. Marston is disposed to lean for his vindication. If Mr. Russell had not made an attack on Messrs. Harper which proved, so far as he was concerued, unwarrantable, the world might never have known that the American money which Mr. Clark Russell demanded so vociferously was all the while safe is the grasp of Mr. Marston's nrm; where it seems likely to remain.

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### MINES AND MINING.

SUNDAY, Feb. 25-P. M. The mining stock markets last week were less active than during the preceding week, but the better class of stocks developed a good deal of strength and for some of them higher prices were made. Horn Silver was unusually active and was higher. Sierra Grande also made a good advance. The Sierra Grande also made a good advance. The Leadville properties were dull, but fairly sustained; the Comstocks were quiet and lower. Among the low priced shares Sonora Consolidated attracted the greatest attention, and its price is higher. The Grinnell (Col.) stocks were weak all the way out. Yesterday's market presented no new features. Horn Silver was a little easier at 7; Sierra Grande rose to 3.35 and then declined to 3.05. Robinson Consolidated was steady at 1.05 and Chrysolite at 1.45. Sonora Consolidated was firm at 35 cents.

SALES AT THE MINING EXCHANGES.

-ACTUAL SALES. - SHARES BOLD.

Names.	ing	High cat.	Cat.	Final	Am.	N. Y.
Alice	3.45	3,45	3.45	3.45	100	10
Aita Montana*	.13	.14	.13	.14		2,00
Amie	.21	21	.21	.21	300	
Argenta		.50	.50	.50	222	10
Rarcelona		.19	.18	.19	800	2.3
Bassick		8.25	8.25	8.25	50	10
Hradahaw		31	.31	.31	200	10
Buckeye		.02	.02	.02	1,000	-
Caledonia B. H	1.00			1,00	1.0	10
Caiffornia.		.35	.35	.35	400	100
Charaka	.06		,06			1,100
Cherokee	.00			1,00	200	450
Chrysolite	1.40		1.40	1,45		306
Climar	.08	.08	.08		1,000	
Con. Virginiat	.56	.56	.56		200	1,200
Decatur	.11	.11	.11	.11	1,100	500
Elko	.11	.11	-1.1	.11	30.00	500
Enterprise Con	.56	56	.54	.54	300	****
Fannie Barret	2.20	2.20	2,200	2,20	100	
Gold Stripe	.07	.07	.07	.07	100	
Goodshaw	.05	.05	.05	.05	200	100
Grand Prize	.70	.70	.70	.70	****	100
Green Mountain	.65	655	65	65		200
Tibernia	.03	-03	- 03	- 03	*******	200
Hibernia.	W (35)			7.00	200	965
Harn Suver	7.25	7.25	7.00	12		400
Hottense	.12	.12	.12		20000	500
Hukili	.17	.17	16	16	200	100
Iron Silver	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	100	
Maryland Coal			17,00	17.00	39000	100
Northern Belle	10.00	10,00			5.0	2000
Oriental and Miller	.14	.14	.13	.13	1,000	2,000
Red Elephant	.08	.08	.08	.08	100	
Robinson Cou	1.10	1.10	1,00	1.03	1,600	3,000
kuby of Artgona	.67	.07	.67	.57	200	
Sierra Grande	3.20	3,35	3,10	3.10	****	7,700
sterra Nevada	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75		100
Sliver Chff	41)	40	40	.40	1001	700
Savet Cita	.33	.35	35	35	200	3,800
Sonora Con	.03	.03	.03	.03	100	
state Line, Nos 1 & 4	.07	.07	.07	.07	100	500
state Line, Nos 2 & 3	400	197			1.700	400
Sutro Tannal	17	,22	211	,21	6,400	777
	1.71	41.7	.17	.17	0,91717	2172
Favior-Pinmat.						
Carlor Con	4.50	4,50	1,50	4.50	130	130

Si Cologo Artit. St. 2018 St. 2018. St. 2018. St. 2018. St. 2018. St. 2018. Strong \$10.000 \$10

Linseed is quoted 55.250-c.; Western, 53-y20-dec; Calcutta, bard 50.250-c. The color of the control of the control of the color of the

gar, \$4.50.......TO THE WEST INDIRS, two steamers, 742 and 835 tons, monthly charter from New-York, at current rates.

PROVISIONS-PORK—Speculative inquiry is unimportant, and cash demand continues very slow; prices show no marked changes, ruling fairly steady; sales. 175 bbis. New Mess. \$19.50. \$19.25.25.19 \$20.19. New Formulation of the prices and ward of the prices. Provided the prices. 196. \$19.25.25. Western \$2.50.25. \$2.

ger, \$4 50 ..... TO THE WEST INDIES, two steam

#### THE STATE OF TRADE

State Line, Not 2 & 3. of 30 o

HAY AND STRAW—The receiple have been larger and in excessed the domand. Prices are weak and a trille lower. We quote: Hay—Medium to Prime Timothy, 70a55c, 8thipping Grades due, Clover, 5as due, No. 1 kye Straw, 11DES—Were again quie, but a farry steady tone is maintained.

HIDES—Were again quie, but a farry steady tone is maintained.

HIDES—Were again quie, but a farry steady tone is maintained.

HIDES—Were again quie, but a farry steady tone is maintained.

HOVS—There were no particular changes. The silich improvement noted vestoriary in the Lomdon advices were without provement noted vestoriary in the Lomdon advices were without provement noted vestoriary in the Lomdon advices were without provement noted vestoriary in the Lomdon advices were without provement noted vestoriary in the Lomdon advices were without provement noted vestoriary in the Lomdon advices were without provement noted vestoriary in the Lomdon advices were without provement noted vestoriary in the Lomdon advices were without provement noted vestoriary in the Lomdon advices were without state.

METALS—The Iron and Metal Exchange Review for the seek says: "Ir u has been exceedingly dolf all week with Provence of human as a continued and noreing branch, on an annost of all stabseness of humans and proved branch and proved proved and the long and the close is altogether neglected. Low denday, a long in Copper has been into an annost of transactions;"

MOLASSES—Greery grades quiet. New-Orleans, 40-960, and the Continuary, 19-45c, dolf of the long and the Continuary of the Continuary, 19-45c, dolf of the Lowest and proved and the long and lo